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Too Much Waistband.

In an interview published on Saturday in the Philadelphia Times, Mr. GEORGE Mc-Gowan, the President of the Americus Club, gave his reasons for retracting his promise to support Mr. Patrison for Governor and coming out squarely for WALLACE.

The first reason alone would be sufficient to account for the change in the attitude of so experienced a politician as Mr. McGowan. 'I believe," he says, "that Senator WAL-LACE will make the strongest candidate and can poll more votes and make a more efficient campaign than any other candidate that has been named."

The second reason alleged by Mr. Mc-Gowan is quite as important and much

more interesting: "I can say that one of my principal reasons is the ground taken by Mr. William L. Scott, who undertakes to control, through his ex-Federal officials and otherwise, the policy of the Democratic party of this State in wise, the policy of the Democratic party of this case in the pending contest, and to dictate its nomination with reference to the campaign of 1802. I do not believe in fighting the battle of 1802 in 1800, nor do I believe that Mr. Storr and those who are acting with him under his orders in this city are really for the nomfination of Gov. Parrison, but at the proper moment in-tend to leave him and try and select a new man as a candidate. I don't propose to nor will I consent to be made use of in this way."

The attempt of Scorr to use the Democ racy of Pennsylvania this year in the interest of a single individual's selfish ambition, is not prosperous. There has been altogether too much waistband in the Scorr-PATTISON CANVASS.

A Narrow View.

Mr. ROGER QUABLES MILLS of Corsicana has declined to serve on the Committee on Rules, and Mr. REED has appointed Mr. BENTON McMillan of Tennessee to the vacancy. The only reason yet offered for Mr. Mills's refusal is his unwillingness to serve with Mr. REED. He has a dislike for Mr. REED, and takes a sullen and high heroical view of the Speaker's cool and summary methods of keeping the House in hand and the minority in submission.

Whatever may be the talents and capacities of Mr. Mills, we do not know that he has any special fitness for a place on the Committee on Rules; but his refusal to serve there seems both ungracious and undignified. It is one of the most important committees, and is composed of some of the most distinguished members of the House. Mr. RANDALL was as persistent in asserting the rights of his party in the House as any man could be, but he did not refuse to serve on the committee with Mr. REED. His health prevented him from being much consulted, and indeed under Mr. REED's management the Committee on Rules may be said to consist mainly of Mr. REED; but Mr. RANDALL always recognized the fact that he owed his best service to his party, and he never refused to perform that service in whatever form it might be required.

But Mr. MILLS is of a very different temper, as well as of a very different calibre. He has said some heated and angry things about Mr. REED, who, as far as we have noticed, has treated him with entire courtesy. In his pique and his passion he now declines to be on a committee with the Speaker. This is mere childishness. Mr. REED is carrying out for the benefit of the Republican party a policy of coercion and repression that is indefensible on any other ground than party necessity, and that he would himself be the first to attack if he were a member of the minority. But there is nothing of personal malice or malevolence in his policy or his rulings. Some explosive members from the South have erroneously assumed that there was, and have sought to visit upon him personally the indignation which they should direct against his party. Mr. MILLS is one of these explosives. He has been spolling for a fight with Mr. REED. Hot words are often said and hard blows given in the heat and turmoil of debate, but it is unnecessary to lay up malice on their account afterward. Mr. REED on his part seems to have laid up no malice against Mr. MILLS. On the contrary, he heaped coals of fire on his head by offering him the place on the Committee on Rules made vacant by the emigration of Mr. CARLISLE so the other end of the Capitol. To offer to a man like Mr. Mills a place once occupied by Mr. CARLIBLE is a very high compliment. Mr. MILLS shows a churlish spirit in refusing it. Moreover, he is distinctly unfaithful in his duty to his party in refusing on personal grounds to serve on an important committee.

Altogether Mr. MILLS is not magnifying his political character by this sort of thing.

Germany and England.

The newspapers that are venting their spite against Prince BISMARCK are particularly fond of taunting him with the alleged improvement in the relations of Germany and Englandsince his retirement from public life. They assert that an ill-timed and per-Kingdom should join the triple alliance, caused a marked estrangement between the British and German Governments. This, they add, has given place, since Kaiser Wit-

the political situation cannot be overrated. When BISMARCK hears his enemies depreciate even his diplomatic experience and dexterity, he must feel like saving with OTHELLO, "I am not valiant neither, but | multiplied greatly since religion has substievery puny whipster gets my sword." To tax him with diplomatic incapacity is to reduce calumny to an absurdity. If there is them, with thousands of volunteer workers, any gift with which history will credit the good and enthusiastic young women in chief veteran ex-Chancellor, it is an unerring in- part, who are shocked because the mass of sight as to the limits within which he could hope to exercise influence upon foreign powers, and as to the methods by which his ends could be best attained. To assume that such a man could misconceive the relations of an English Prime Minister to the Crown on the one hand, and to Parliament on the other, and that he could overlook the papers are passing around continuously, conditions under which alone a treaty can be concluded by Great Britain, is simply ridiculous. Yet just such a glaring ignorance of notorious facts is imputed by the Kreuz-Zeitung to BISMARCK when it charges him with having summoned Lord Salis-BURY, in the summer of 1888, to conclude a

There is a mixture of contempt and indignation in the reply which BISMARCK is believed to have dictated to the Hamburger Nachrichten. He declares that neither in 1888 nor at any other time was the German Foreign Office "clumsy or stupid enough" to present to the British Government the request imputed to it. Not even the slightest soundings were made as to the reception of a project whose unfeasibility must have wation at Berlin or London. Of course the get food for the body without working for it | A break has already been made in the girdle

England a party to the triple alliance.

operate with Germany upon the outbreak of a new Franco-German war. What is quite as much to the point, it would not be for Germany's interest, according to the organ of the ex-Chancellor, to be compelled to ing a labor valuable for society. The exparticipate in every quarrel that might travagances of charity are enormous, and break out between England and Russia about China or Afghanistan. If, as Bis-MARCE declared in the Reichstag, the German empire would not fight for Bulgaria, she certainly would not take up arms to settle a Central Asian question.

BISMARCK casts well-deserved ridicule on the assertion of the Kreuz-Zeilung that the present cordial relations of the British and German courts must have a powerful effect on the political situation. He points out of Kaiser William II. on the foreign policy of Germany, Queen Victoria has no voice at all in determining the foreign policy of England. The attempt of the late Prince ALBERT to claim in the Queen's name some share in the management of foreign affairs, was resisted and eventually baffled by Lord PALMERSTON; and the experiment has never been renewed since the death of the Prince Consort. In the present temper of the English people, the knowledge that the court had exerted pressure in favor of a treaty would be fatal to its ratification. If the Queen, who, we believe, never reads the newspapers, is blind to the conditions upon which monarchy is still tolerated in England, we may be certain that the Prince of WALES is fully alive to them. The fact that the German Emperor is Queen Victoria's grandson would not have a pin's weight in deciding the attitude of England toward Germany in the case of a Continental war.

This is true even of the state of things

under a Tory Ministry, although Lord SALIS-BURY, inheriting the views of Lord BEA-CONSFIELD, is willing enough to gain the good will of Germany, provided he does not have to pay too much for it. He is ready to forego in Germany's favor some of England's pretensions to territory in East Africa, in return for diplomatic support of England's occupation of Egypt, to which France so strenuously objects. But as to rendering Germany any aid in Continental quarrels, Lord Salisbury understands the feelings and interests of his countrymen too well to even listen to such a proposition. The belief that he had entertained it would lead to his immediate overthrow in Parliament. It is doubtful whether even the present friendly understanding with regard to East Africa will survive Mr. GLADSTONE'S return to power. It is no secret that throughout the Franco-German contest Mr. GLADSTONE'S sympathies were with the vanquished nation. So far, moreover, is he from being a Russophobist that if he had to choose between Russia and Germany, he would probably prefer the former as an ally. He has not been so well treated by Queen VICTORIA as to have any motive to defer to her predilections, and the fact that the young German Kaiser is her grandson would count for nothing in his mind.

We may assume with perfect confidence that whichever political party happens to be in power in England during the next Continental war, that country will observe a pollev of strict neutrality between the combatants. Such an attitude on her part will, of course, leave the Italian peninsula at the mercy of the French navy; but King HUM-BERT'S Government should have thought of this before consenting to ally itself with Germany and Austria.

The Beggars.

It is proposed to establish a board to se cure cooperation among the various charitable institutions of the Episcopal Church in New York, to give information as to them, and to check their needless multiplication, so that the same field shall not be covered twice over, to the waste of money, energy, and charitable sentiment.

The charities referred to are those outside of the parishes, appealing to the Church generally for support, and it is important that they should be under such supervision. The present tendency is to increase these private charitable agencies in all directions, though the list of those already existing fills hundreds of pages, and the public institutions for the same purposes are numerous and maintained at great cost. As a consequence, pauperism is stimulated, the body of professional dependents is steadily multiplied, and the benevolently disposed are beset with importunities from agents of the institutions which make life a burden to them. The Scriptural Injunction not to let your left hand know what your right hand does, is obeyed to the letter, and as a matter of self-protection. A rich man or woman who gets the reputation of liberality and soft-heartedness is pursued unceasingly by beggars for charities in New York. Therefore the wise do their good by stealth oftentimes, even at the expense of acquiring a reputation for niggardliness.

These charities are founded by different churches, by individuals who have some whimsical scheme for benefiting society, by uneasy characters who are at a loss to find something to do, and in other instances by professional almoners who go into the business to make a living. Wherever a new field is opened, perhaps advantageously at emptory demand on his part, that the United | the start, imitative workers rush in until it becomes so far crowded with them that their principal work is in hunting up ostensible objects of charity upon whom they can expend the money begged from LIAM II. has virtually taken into his own | the benevolent. Where one agency is enough hands the control of foreign affairs, to an in- a score of agencies are established. Chariternational friendship, whose influence on | ties overlap each other many deep, and breed and support an army of paid operatives and

professional paupers. Besides these institutions, every church has its parochial charities, and they have tuted the sentiment of humanity for doctrinal conviction. There are hundreds of people have notions about the proper mode of living very different from their own. Therefore, no matter how heavy a man's purse may be, it is not full enough to satisfy the demands of his own parish and have much left for outside charity. In many of the churches collection boxes and subscription and charitable impulses are subjected to a

severe strain.

The begging goes on so industriously as to give the impression that this is a town of paupers, instead of a great and prosperous community of self-respecting and self-dependent people. As an expert in charity has defensive and offensive treaty and make | declared, enough money is collected annually to support all the really suffering in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Meantime, as every family knows, there are multitudes of needy people whom these institutional charities do not reach. Where, then, does the money go? It goes in great part to the maintenance of the idle and slothful, the leeches, and those who make a business of pauperism. They know best how to satisfy the vanity of benevolence in the amateur almoners. They can cringe, and they been clear to the youngest accretary of le- | are adepts in the art of dissimulation. To

British Parliament would not sanction a they will pretend most of all to desire suscompact which would force England to co- tenance for the soul. But real need is shy and proud, and restive under the coddling condescension of fanciful benevolence.

Hence if the Episcopalians can do anything to lessen this great evil, they will be performthe injury they do is not to the benevolent givers so much as to those in whom they cultivate the spirit of beggars.

The Australian Conflict Between Rabbits and Man.

It is a curious fact that the larger and apparently more formidable species of animals are much more easily destroyed and driven about three months ago, remarked concerning from off the face of the earth than creatures Mr. CLEVELAND'S humorous pension veto mesare much more easily destroyed and driven which are comparatively insignificant in that whatever may be the personal influence size. In all quarters of the globe large game which once roamed the plains of the far West in herds numbering thousands of animals, is now only met with as a curiosity in menagcries or in the private park of some gentleman who, like Mr. Austin Cornin, takes an interest in collecting wild beasts. In Africa the camelopard has been driven northward from its former haunts toward the equatorial regions, and the African elephant is sought after by the ivory hunters so persistently that experienced travellers predict the ultimate extinction of that animal before many years have elapsed.

In the contest between man and these large creatures, man is easily the victor. It is in struggles with more diminutive foes that he is forced to succumb. Only about twenty years ago we introduced the European sparrow into this country to help us fight against the insect pests that were destroying vegetation in our city parks; and to-day these birds have become such a nuisance that the Legislature of the State of New York has declared it to be a crime to feed them, and in other States bounties are paid for their destruction.

In the early colonial days of Australia and New Zealand the European rabbit was introduced by the settlers. Whether the animals were originally taken to the antipodes for purposes of sport or food is not known, but at all events the increase of these animals, especially in Australia, has been so enormous as to constitute a serious obstacle to the successful prosecution of agricultural pursuits. The destruction caused by the rabbits was so great in the colony of New South Wales that in August, 1887, the colonial authorities issued a proclamation offering a reward of £25,000 for any method for the effectual extermination of the animals. This offer was published in all parts of the world, and resulted in the submission of a very large number of projects and schemes to the Royal Commissioners in charge of the matter. One suggestion which attracted a good deal of attention and no little unfavorable comment, was a plan, attributed to some of the disciples of PASTEUR in France, of inoculating a number of rabbits with the virus of a fatal and communicable malady, and letting these rabbits loose in the colony to mingle with the wild rabbits, and thus spread the infection.

Whether this plan has been tried we do not know; but a final report has recently been issued by the Commissioners, in which they acknowledge the failure of their efforts to obtain any efficacious method for the extinction of the rabbits. They declare that they have found no evidence to warrant the belief that these animals can be exterminated by any known means. It appears, however, that some protection against the devastations of the rabbits is afforded by the use of wire net for fencing purposes, and the Commissioners therefore recommend that the Government should advance money in certain cases to the lessees of public lands in order to enable them to defray the cost of such fencing in the first instance

It is an interesting commentary on the boasted powers of man, that all his ingenuity, stimulated by the offer of a reward of 5,000, is insufficient to enable him to deal effectively with one of the gentlest and least | Meyen is not likely to take his eye off Kenja pugnacious animals on earth.

Spigot and Bunghole.

Gen. HARRISON is getting praise from the Republican press because he has vetoed the bill appropriating \$40,000 for a public building at Tuscaloosa, Ala. There is no need for an expensive public building at Tuscaloosa. The veto was right, and the President deserves credit for it.

Unfortunately, the credit is not very great. because the reason for this veto is that he does not dare to veto legislation fully as unjustifiable and a thousand fold more expensive. "In the present uncertain state of the public revenues and expenditures." he says, "resulting from pending and probable legislation, there is, to my mind, an absolute necessity that expenditures for public buildings should be limited to cases where the public needs are very evident and very imperative."

In no state of the public revenues and expenditures should money be appropriated for public buildings the need of which is not very evident and very imperative. In no state of the public revenues and expenditures should money be appropriated for any other than a very evident and very imperative public need. Gen. HARRISON'S language shows that he fails entirely to comprehend the principles that should control the public expenditures.

This same President who is afraid to allow a small piece of extravagance will not blench at a big one. He has vetoed this little \$40,000 bill. He will sign, in the pleased expectation of gratitude in the shape of votes, the Dependent Pension bill, which will take sixty,a hundred, nobody knows how many millions, from the Treasury.

Gen. HARRISON'S predecessor had the habit of making a big flourish with picayune vetoes, and meekly signing bills of enormous extravagance. BENJAMIN HARRISON is of the same kind.

The great care German manmakers bestow upon the preparation of their charts is well illustrated by the fact that Dr. KIEPERT has made three trips to the western part of Asia Minor to gather material for the map of that region in fifteen sheets that he expects to complete this year. Men of middle age to-day were children when KIEPERT had already won fame as a geographer and mapmaker; but he is not too old yet, it seems, to travel thousands of miles to gather facts for his maps himself if he thinks he has reason to distrust those at hand.

The Sacs and Foxes have nowfollowed the Iowas in consenting to accept severalty allotments, and to sell to the Government such of their land as may remain. Their reservation does not immediately adjoin Oklahoma, but is separated from it by that of the Iowas, which is eighteen miles wide. There will probably be no difficulty in so allotting the individual lands as to make a continuous tract of the re mainder across both reservations, connecting it with the eastern border of Oklahoma. Under the agreement with the Sacs and Foxes this can be done, it appears, by or before next spring, presuming that Congress ratifles the arrangement. Meanwhile, the Commission can bagin similar negotiations with the Kickapoos. who are also between the Sacs and Foxes and the eastern border of Oklahoma, directly south of the Iowaa.

of Indian lands which has hitherto prevented the enlargement of Oklahoma; and the success obtained with the tribes recently visited will probably facilitate the next series of negotiaons, to be conducted with the Kickapoos and then with the Pottawatomies, who are south of them, and whose reservation extends to the Canadian River. Crossing the Canadian, the Commissioners will probably next labor with the Chickneaws, who are south of Okiahoma, and a large part of whom are known to favor the sale of their surplus lands.

The Democrats of the Fifth district of Indians have renominated for Congress the Hon. GEORGE WILLIAM COOPER of Columbus. Mr. Coopen is the Democratic Congressman who, on the floor of the House of Representatives sages that if their author "had not gone out of his way to throw the great weight of his name decreases, and finally disappears before the and official station against some poor blind advance of civilization. The American bison, man, who, to say the least, was rather to be pitied than reviled, he might have been President to-day."

That generally very sensible newspaper the Portland Oregonian, has this to say about

the inquisitorial census questions: "It is to be regretted for many reasons that all this unpleasant feeling has been surred up over the census.
It would be more regretiable than ever if some intigious
person takes the case to the Supreme Court, and that angust body decides that Congress has no power under the Constitution to do anything more than to count noises. For the decennial census is a very valuable and useful piece of work, whether it is strictly constitutional or not."

On the contrary, it would be a public benefit and a public blessing if the constitutional limits of the census inquiry should be finally and distinctly defined by the Supreme Court.

The Mexican Congress at its recent session passed a measure amending the Constitution so as to allow re-lecting a President for successive terms. The Presidential election is held in Mexico in the same year as it is here, and for the same period of four years; but as it comes off there in July, the inauguration follows on Dec. 1 of the same year. The Mexican Congress has now done for the possible candidacy of Gen. Dtaz in 1892 what it did four years ago for his candidacy in 1888. The present measure makes a President eligible for an indefinite number of successive terms.

A remarkable change has taken place since fifteen years ago or more, when Mexico amended her Constitution so as not to permit even one reelection of a President until a full term of four years under another incumbent should have intervened. In our country there has been no prohibition in the Constitution of the reflection of a President. Nevertheless no President has ever had a third term, and Wasii-INGTON himself set the precedent against it, while the very object of the present measure is presumably to give three successive terms to Gen. Draz, besides the one he began fourteen years ago. The consent of the required number of State Legislatures to the pending amendment will doubtless be obtained.

Why has young Mayor Manning withdrawn the beautiful poem on the dulness of the Albany Argus, which he composed the other day, and printed so consplcuously alongside of the headline of that newspaper, unrivalled in its specialty?

"'Tis really a quite solemn duty To read it where er you dwell." Young Mayor Manning will not improve on that if he tries a thousand times.

It is gratifying to hear that Dr. MEYER, having conquered the loftlest of African summits, is about to attack Mount Kenia, which has defeated all previous attempts to surmount it. If any one is fitted for this orduous task it is Dr. Meyka, who did daring and brilliant work in his recent subjugation of Mount Kilima-Njaro, and who persevered as few men would in the face of overwhelming obstacles. He left Europe three times to climb the mountain before he finally succeeded. In his first attempt his white comrade became too exhausted to be of service, and MEYER, within a few hundred feet of the top, the prize almost within his grasp, was compelled to give up. On his second journey he and his party were captured by the hostile Arabs of the east coast, and he was dragged around in chains for weeks before he was finally rescued, completely stripped of his equipment. His third attempt was a great success. If such a man is a mountaineer he is apt to be a good one, and until after he surveys the great mountain from its highest point.

The President as a Gift Grabber. From the Philadelphia Record.

The handsome cottage which a number of gentlemen have presented to Mrs. Prosident Harrison, situated at Cape May Point, is one of the finest buildings of the sort on the lower New Jersey coast.

Just what the cottage cost only two men know, and

they will not tell. Those gentlemen are Mr. A. H. Ham-liton of the Shoreham Botel and Mr. William V. McKean of the Public Ledger. It is known that those gentlemen were among the contributors to the fund: Mesers. George W. Childs, A. J. Drezel, Postmactor-General Wananiaker, Gen. William J. Sewell, and A. H. Hamilton. It is understood that there were other contributors to the fund, but their names are kept secret. A good story is told in connection with the Harrison cottage at the expense of Mr. George W. Childs. Mr. Childs's confidence in the manager of his paper, Mr. William V. McKean, is skin to that which a child has in its father. One day Mr. McKean said to the proprietor

of the Public Letjer: "How would you and Mr. Drexel like to go into a blind pool?" Knowing that it was for some worthy object the two gentlemen handed over their checks for the sum requested. harly this week Mr. childs read in a newspaper that he was one of the contributors to the Harrison cottage fund. He asked Mr. McKean how about it, and he was then informed that that was the blind pool.

MIL CHILDS'S REVIECTIONS ON INJUDICIOUS

CHALLIV.

From the Public I-dger of Saturday.

Some persons seem unable to refuse any call that is made upon their purse or their time. Sympathetic and generous, they forget that in yielding to one object what rightly belongs to another they violate the claims of justice and do harm to both. Much of the mistaken kindness in the world comes from a narrow and low blea of happiness. In order to give a transitory pleasure higher and better nature.

Everybody Pleased to See the Hogs Run. From the Amsterdom Daily Democrat. The Sun is letting the daylight shine upon the rancals or "hogs," as it calls them — who insult ladies on ferryboats, street cars, and in other public places. This is capital newspaper work. The hos should go-no doubt shout that-and the ladge owe The Sun a vote of thanks neatly tied up with a blue ribbon and accompanied by a

big nosegay of sunflowers. dehosaphat! From the Brooklyn Hagle.

One hundred years hence, when Brooklyn has become the greatest city in the Union and New York lies like a door mat at his feet, this imperial community will scarcely feel any more contempt for the project of annexation than it feels now. The Education of the Human Hog

From the Philadelphia Inquirer. There seems to be a great many people whose only op-

rtunity for learning how not to be a hog is fould in public places. The churches, the theatres, hotel dining rooms, railroad trains, are their only schools of con-duct. Where the management of these institutions takes steps to restrain the natural instincts of the human animal, these public investing places become important centres of culture and of proper behavior. If the human animal is left to have his own way, as has been the case for a long time on some of the street cars and in the cabins of the ferryboats, the influence of these places is to strengthen and spread flithy habits and disregard for the comfort of other persons. The tendency of decent surroundings is to give birth to a desire on the part of their occupants to keep them decent.

Typer for Typewriter. To run Enton or The Son-Sir: I would suggest that in place of the words typewriter, typewriting, type-

written, and to typewrite, we should say typers, typing, ped, and to type, as being shorter, slippler, and really ore gamely.
They are good and properly constructed words on
the full meaning and conflicting with no word
ow in the ROCHESTAN, June 14.

Falling Right In.

"I will be a sister to you."
"All right. Good-hr, sis. Else your brothes."

SPEAKER REED AS A PACIFICATOR. His Pian for Uniting the Southern Demo erats and Northern Republicans,

WASHINGTON, June 15 .- There is no cant or humbug about the Ron. Thomas B. Reed of Maine. Speaker of the House of Representa-To borrow a phrase from the downeasters he so well represents, he "speaks right out in meeting" whenever he has anything to say. No one will deny this after reading his article in the North American Review for June "The Federal Control of Elections." Mr. Reed is a shining light in his party, and is perhaps as largely interested in its continued ascendency as any man in the land. He is from a State which has furnished a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination in every National Convention of that party since and including that of 1876, and is himself regarded by men of all parties as a sound and first-class piece of Presidential timber. As the sunset of political life gives mystical lore to the Sage of Augusta it is probable that he sees the portly form of his successor in the Speaker's chair, like a coming event, casting its shadow before, and hears the gleeful shouts of thousands of throats as the Chairman of the next Republican Convention announces that Thomas B. Reed of Maine is its candidate.

Of course Mr. Reed understands the importance to him of remaining in his present ost of influence and power for another term. Hence his anxiety to secure a Republican majority in the next House of Representatives. He sees before him every day the very narrow Republican majority in the present House, and realizes that even for this his party is greatly indebted to the tariff letter of Grover Cleveland, and to the rub-a-dub enthusiasm incidental to Presidential campaigns only. With the able National Committee resting from its labors and frying no fat, and with a Congressional Committee, the Chairman and Secretary of which have quarrelled and separated over the cost of a few chairs and tables for which the Chairman says it cannot pay, the outlook would be dismal indeed if there were no new political fields to work. Right here the genius of Mr. Reed comes in

play. He will repair the waste places of the South, and Republican Congressmen shall come up from regions long since given over to darkness and Democracy. The plan upon which he would have this done is entirely original, and is set forth with charming frankness in the Review article referred to. He first assumes it as an admitted fact that, in violation of the Constitution of the United States and of the law of the land, the negro vote of the South is suppressed by "intimidation with shotguns and mobs," or neutralized by " stuffing of the bailot boxes," and "systematic falsification of returns." He admits that the motive underlying this policy is a desire to save the Southern States from negro domination, and to that he not only offers no objection, but virtually commits himself to a policy of Federal non-interference. "But." says Mr. Reed-and here he begins to develop his plan-"this justification does not in the least touch the subject of Federal elections. Every Southern man knows that there is no possibility of negro domination in the United States," He sees no reason why the barbarians who have to be driven from the State ballot box in the interest of civilization may not be freely admitted to the national ballot box in the interest of Republican domination in the House of Representatives. He continues:

If all this wrong at the ballot box be needed to pre-serve a proper local State government, to keep the Cau-casian subreme in the State, not a living soul can dare to say that the same wrong, or any other, is necessar or Caucasian suffermedy in the United States. . . . Suppose it were a fact that negro domination and barrarism would follow from honest voting in the Southern State elections; suppose it were a fact that disregard of law and complete violation of the rights secured to the negro by the Constitution were absolute ly necessary to preserve the civilization of the South; what has that to do with Vederal elections? Violation of law and disregard of statutes are not needed to savthe United States.

That is to say, the negro barbarians ought to be allowed the casting vote to determine whether Republican or Democratic policies shall control the House of Representatives. If there is a weak place in Mr. Reed's plan it is this, that he attempts to distinguish between negro domination and the dominaton of one set of white men over another by the aid of negroes. This is a distinction which the white Democrats of the Northern tier of former slave States have thus far refused to recognize. It does not follow, however, that they will be proof against the blandishments of Mr. Reed. Our new apostle of compromise between the sections indulges in no sentimental cant

about the negro's violated rights. It is only the right of his party to have the negro votes counted in its favor at Congress elections that appears to him so deeply to concern our whole people. With superb directness he says: Evidently, then, the question of race, supremacy, and of good government in the South has nothing whatever

to do with that other question which concern our whole people, whether the Republic on narry of the United States shall receive and have count ed the soles which belong to if by virtue of the Constitution of the country. The sinfulness of depriving the Republican

party, at Congress elections, of the Southern negro votes, "which belong to it by virtue of the Constitution of the country." is too obvious for argument. The denial to the negro of a share in the control of his own home Government, which Mr. Reed avers to be the recognized Southern practice, does not so much vex his sense of justice. He tolerates negro proscription for State purposes, and tacitly admits that it is an overwhelming necessity for the preservation of civilization. This is, of course, an admission that the negroes are barbarians as well as legal voters, and that under the circumstances the white people are justifled, even where they are in a minority, in resorting to revolutionary methods for insuring their own political supremacy. To use the vote of a man for national purposes who is too ignorant or vicious to be a State voter, would probably be justified by Mr. Reed on the principle advanced by the French restaurateur. who had only addled eggs and informed his customer that they were very good for omelet, but no good for fry.

Having thus prepared the way by yielding to his Southern Democratic brethren the right to purely Caucasian State Governments, Mr. Roed comes forward with his proposition for a 'swop" with the Democratic party of the South. He thinks that if the Republican party agrees to the subversion of majority rule, which he declares has been accomplished in the South, the least the Democrats can do in return is to allow the Congress elections in that region to go Republican by the aid of a Federal election law. He makes his proposition on behalf of the Northern Republicans to the Southern Democrats. He treats the latter as the South, and the former as the North. He very wisely ignores the Northern Demograta and the Southern Republicans. Hear him:

Remember that this is not a question of outcries and epitheta of reproaches and hysterica. It is a plain question of justice and fair dealing. Both sections of this country meaning thereby the Northern Republicans and the southern Democrats) can adord to be fair and open with each other. If you the Democrats say that you have a right of local self-government which we have no business to interfere with, and that unless you are allowed to go on in your own way you fear disaster most food, the next thing for all of us Norther Republicans and Southern Democrats; to do is to find some plan which will give us the Republicans; the votes of the whole people of the United States, and leave you the Southern Democrats | your local self-government.

Surely, nothing could be fairer than that if the Southern Ropublicans and Northern nogross and the Northern Democrats would also agree to it. Mr. Reed could, perhaps, fix the Southern negroes all right to vote for Congressmen and to be denied the right to vote on all other questions; but the Northern negroes might make trouble in Indiana, New York, Ohio, Connecticut, and other States where they hold the balance of power. The Democrats of the North might make strong objection to swopping off Congress in exchange for Democratic rule in the South which seems in n present danger of being overthrown.

Mr. Reed continues: To put this whole matter in a nutshall, the Republi-

wronged, but the party which owns his vote: To this the parties offending reply that the suppression of votes and vuters is necessary to prevent the threatened desiraction of local self-government by the numerical superiority of race ignorance in very many states. We have a right, say they, to prevent, by vinence or by fraud, if need be, the control of the ignorant

Observe that it is not the voter who is

on of the land, that party is entitled to.

in our own States.

Suppose all that he so: suppose that all you are doing is needful for your preservation, and that you must keep on at all costs how does that give you the right to govern us by your methods? If you (meaning the Southern Democrats have the right of local self-gov-ernment have we (depublicans of the North) not the right of national self government? If you of the State are willing to take all hazards to save yourselves from ignorant negro domination are you going to blame us of the United States. Republicanal if we refuse to submit to fraudulent domination?

Mr. Reed's remedy for the inconvenience of too much Republicanism in the South and too little in the nation at large is the Federal control of Congress elections. Here is his scheme in his own words; its source entitles it to the eareful consideration of every voter throughout the land, without regard to party or race:

Let the country at once assume at least the count and return of its own elections. It may be that this could lie tone in a way that would leave the States which object to supervision (the Southern States, free from all inter ference from their neighbors, as it would certainly leave us free from false counting and false returns at Federal elections. They (the Southern white Democrats) could then govern their own people in their own way. free from Federal supervision, and the United States could govern itself free from all fear of those practices deemed indispensable to local government.

Truly this is, as Mr. Reed remarks, "a practical world, where all unnecessary difficuities ought to be avoided, and where the middle way is ofton the best because it is the middle way." To give negro suffrage just enough play to make him Speaker again, and yet not enough to defeat any Democratic candidate for any local office in the South, would appear to be as near a middle course as could well be contrived. To a Federal election law having so conservative an end in view. what Southern Democrat can be opposed?

Mr. Reed does not want to be misunderstood. He says that he does not care what is done to the negro so long as it is not done against the Republican party in a national election:

They the Southern States could if they pleased, and at their own risk, try the experiment of keeping our-eric of governmental power a body of men almost as large as those who govern, and in three States larger,

Here he refers to South Carolina, Mississippl. and Louisiana. He consents to the rule of the white minority in those States, but with the proviso that the Republicans must have for the national omelet the eggs which are "no good" for the local fry. His condition is thus stated:

All we not in that in national matters the majority of the voters in this country may rule. Why should any Southern man object to this? Under what possible pretence can it be claimed that certain States should send representatives to Washington on the basis of a vote which is not allowed to be east? Suppose your claim to govern yourselves under any violation of law be sound, on what do you ground your claim to govern us in the same fashion ?

Never before the present time has a Republican leader presented a plan in which the Southern Democracy and the Northern Repubicans could fraternize. They should meet together in National Con-

vention and nominate for President the great pacificator, Thomas Brackett Reed. The platform should be "the States for the white man, and the nation for the negro." One thing more would have to be done; the Southern negroes would have to be forced to vote for Republican candidates for Congress, for they would find fault with being excluded from State politics by an agreement between Republicans and Democrats. This can be managed, no doubt, if the two parties will only unite on Mr. Reed's basis. Perhaps an amendment to the Constitution of the United States could be adopted requiring the negroes of voting age to be unted for the Republicans by Federal supervisors at Congress elections whether they vote or not, and to exclude them from voting at all

other elections. A joint caucus of the Northern Republicans and the Southern Democrats in both Houses of Congress has been suggested for an early day to consider the Speaker's manifesto.

PRAISE FOR THE GOVERNOR.

His Opponents Commending His Integrity and Extolling His Statesmanship, From the Auburn Advertiser, Gov. Hill has proved himself more of a friend

of the people of the State of New York than we ever imagined he would. He has risen to a point in statesmanship very much above that which some of his political enemies used to ascribe to him when they charged him with peanut politics." In his course in regard to ertain bills left in his hands by the last Legislature, he has acted with more good judgment. discretion, and valor than Democratic politicians generally manifest, and with striking reedom from the control of base influences compared with the course of Gov. Grover leveland, who consulted the interests of corporations to the exclusion of all other interests.

When Gov. Hill. despite enormous political pressure to give the cases of the aqueduct contractors the preference on the calendar of New York courts, veteed the aqueduct contractors bill he stood up in his place as the champion of unflinching devotion to the rights of the people

lork courts, vetoed the aqueduct contractors bill he stood up in his place as the champion of unflinching devotion to the rights of the people and good government in general. He cannot be accused of partisanship in that veto which raps his own political friends on the knuckles. He cannot be accused of narrow mindedness when he votoes such measures as are asked for by his own friends.

Another tob he saughtered was the cable railway bill giving that corporation seventy miles of streets of New York city. That job was as corrupt as any that made its appearance in the last Legislature. It was recking with the association of "abhorrent forces." It had received the condemnation of both good and bad legislators, both openly and privately, until it had no character at all—it had not even the respect of its champions. That infanitous bill Gov, Hill has left to die the death it deserves. It is a swindle from beginning to end. And no men knew it better than the members of the last Legislature, for they were certainly told of it often enough by the press and by members of the Legislature for their places in the Assembly. Another bill, the Buffalo charter till, a purely; artisan measure, was knocked in the head by Gov, Hill.

Gov, Hill is a Femocrat. This paper is Republican. But when Gov, Hill or any other Democrat serves the public good consciontionally, we will not hesita's to commend that service. When Gov, Hill or any bemocrat tor, for that matter, any Republican does the opposite, it is becoming in any kepublican paper to denounce the action. In failing to sanction the cable raffway bill and the aquedect contractors bill, two of the greatest obstitat another of a friend of the people.

From the Fittibers hierer A.

Gov, Hill has made a satisfactory and surprising hit by administering a rocket yet.

Gov. Hill has made a satisfactory and surprising hit by administering a rocket veto a number of bills which the logislature had passed and which were palpable and unmitigated jobs.

From the Epoch. Had a Governor in tall sympathy with the influences which dominate the Republican party of this State been in the Executive chair he would have done much worse than David R. Hill in regard to most of the legislation of the late seesals.

Shrinkage Somswhere, This isn't lifteen pounds of ion. It's only ten." "Can't help it, now time. It was affect pounds when left the storehouse and nobody's been hear it since."

All Gone.

Mr. Foraker, I'd like one or two politics. Could you commodate me ...
"Pleased to do it if I could sir, but the fact is I am

Loyal to the Lant. Singara Hackman - And what does your Grace think

buke of Connaught - I think it mighty line, your Highnes, but you cannot expect one who is used to Lonion fogs to be enthusiasis over a bit of moisture like that.

Wough on Weggte.

"Haw haw" laughed Chappia "I got even with Verhal? Ye know Wegmid dwives the coach, and is didn't tweat ma werw; well when I wode out to elham last week so I bought up every seat for to day and gave 'em to my mother's dwessmaker and the To put this whole matter in a nutshell, the Republican party alleges that it is deprived by all manner of from the Swonawick he had my washerwoman along devices—differing in different States, has having one add of him. It only cost me \$50."

TEN TEARS' CHANGES IN THIS TOWN. common purpose of votes which, under the Consults

And Very Interesting Changes They Are, By the census of 1880, the population of the city of New York at that time was 1,200,200. This year a cen-sus is expected to show a population of 1,673,300. There has been no increase of geographical boundaries during the intervening ten years.

According to the census of ten years ago, the foreign bern population in the city was then 478,670. This year

it is computed to be 675,000,

streets is the central point.

Ten years ago there were in New York 16,602 buildings-houses, stores, hotels, theatres, stables, and public department buildings. This year there are 114,500-an increase of 18,000. Forty-two thousand buildings are in the territory north of Fifty-ninth street.

Ten years ago there were 4,000 Hungarians in Naw York. Now there are 20,000. The Hungarian quarter of the city is altuated on the east side, between Bi ington and Honston streets and between Pitt and Clinton. The intersection of Houston and Attorney

The death rate in New York per 1,000 inhabitants has lectined during the past ten years from 26.2 to 24.

Ten years ago the Italian population in the city was 12,223. This year it is 45,000. The Italians are to be found chiefly in the following streets: Mulberry, Mott, and Elizabeth, between Bayard and Spring, Park street, James street. Crosby street (and Jersey street, which intersects it), Sullivan street, Macdougal street, and in Little Italy in Harlem.

Ten years ago the Tenth ward of this city, which lies north and south of Grand street, east of the Rowery, had an average population of 482 to the acre. In 1870 it had 377. This year it has 540.

It is easier to get in or out of New York than it was ten years ago.

(EX) Poles and Russians and their descendants. They are to be found chiefly in Hester, Division, Essex, Ludiew, Norfolk, Orchard, and Clinton streets, in East Broad way, and in Baxter street. The Russians have a virtual monopoly of the cheap clothing trade of the city; the Foles are at first peddlers, then drummers, and finally retail storekeepers. It is ten years this month since James A. Garfield and

Ten years ago there were 10,000 natives of Poland

and Russia in the city of New York. Now there are 50,

Windeld S. Hancock, both deceased, were nominated as rival candidates for the Presidency. Mr. Garfield was hosen on the 9th of June in Chicago and Gen. Hancock on the 24th of June in Cincinnati. Gen. Hancock lived at the time on Governor's Island. Mr. Arthur, Gardeld's associate on the ticket, lived on Lexington avenue.

The number of residents of the city of New York who can neither read nor write is less now than it was ten years ago. But the number of residents of the city who can neither read nor write the English language has in reased 40 per cent. during the last ten years Ten years ago the estimated value of real estate to this city was one thousand million dollars. The exa

figures were \$1,048,340,836. This year's valuation of reat estate in New York is \$1,000,000,000-just \$0 per cent more, and an increase at the rate of fifty million dollars a year. The census will not disclose the fact, but twice as nany young men and young women between the ages

of 18 and 28 are obliged to wear glasses as wore them ten years ago. The change in climate chiefly accounts for the great increase. Ten years ago the park area in New York city was

There has been during the past ten years no increase, substantially, in the number of residents of New York of Swiss, Belgian, Dutch, French, Welsh, or Saandi-

navian birth. On an average 35 more boys than girls are boyn in New York every week. On the average 55 more males than females die in New York every week. By force of natural increase, therefore, the female population grows more rapidly than the male. During the past ten years, from this cause alone, the female popu of the city has increased 10,000 mere than the ma

Ten years ago there were 163,482 natives of German in the city of New York. This year there are 200,000—more Germans in New York than in Bremen. Prenkfort. Cologne. Stutigart. Dusseldorf, Lubeck. Grafeld, New remberg, Stettin, or Leipzig.

There are fewer theatres in New York then there were

ten years ago. There are, in proportion to the pepula-tion, fewer drinking saloons. There are more churches. Ten years ago there were 8,000 Bohemians in the city of New York. Now there are 16,000. Four-fifths of the adult male Bohemians are either cigarmakers or cabi-netmakers. The quarter of town in which thay are most numerous is between Seventieth and Bightista treets and between First avenue and the East River

The emigration from Bohemia has fallen off great Ten years ago the average number of fires in Now York city was five a day. Now it is eight. The average

oss at a fire was then \$1,700. It is now \$1,600. Traffic on the elevated railroad has doubled since 1880. New York city's share of the expenses of the State Government at Albany, notwithstanding the large in-crease in population, and in property values, will be a quarter of a million dellars less this year than it was in

1880-ten years ago. Ten years ago there were 7,000 natives of Canada esident in this city. There are now 12,030. Those who peak English are scattered throughout the city. Those who speak French are, for the most part, located on the east side, between Seventy-cirth and Rightle streets, and First and Third avenues.

The marriage rate in New York city has increased during the last ten years.

Putting the probable population of the city this year at 1,075,000, there are more people in New York than in any one of the following States: Alabama, Arkansaa, Galifornia, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida more than the total population of the last four com bined), Kentucky, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hamp-shire, New Jersey, Oregon, Bhode Island, South Careina, Vermont, West Virginia, or in the four new States of North and South Dakots, Washington, and Montana.

Speaking of the female population only, there are fewer blendes, more brunettes, and just auburn haired girls and women as there were ten years auburn haired girls and women as there were ten years ago. As the climate gets milder, the number of dark-haired persons increases, and the change has been more marked by the fact that most of the immigration of New York city has, of late years, been from the of the northern countries. Typewriters and telegraphers have increased more

apidly during the last ten years than any other class of persons in proportion to their numbers in 1880. A majority of the typewriters employed in New York re side in Brooklyn or Jersey City. Ten years ago 4,068 inspectors and poll sterks were

needed to supervise and conduct the election of that year. This year, such has been the increase in the population and such the changes made by the new also ion law, that 10,800 will be required.

The law, making it a misdemeanor for a person to atempt to take his or her own life, went into effect in September, 1881. Prior to that time the average num-ber of suicides in this city was 100. It is now at the rate of 315 per year, but the number of unsuccessful attempts has fallen off. The law was not, it should be explained, directed against those who commit suicide, but rather against those who attempt suicide and fall in the endeavor. The average rate of suicide to higher in Ber iin, St. Petersburg, Paris, and Stockholm than it is in New York city. It is smaller than in New York in Les-don, Rome, Dublin, Madrid, Liverpool, and Naples.

the class of persons who sign calls for citizen me ments to regenerate and reform the municipal devers-ment of this city than in any other division of the popu-lation. The identical persons who believed in 1880 that nothing short of a political cyclone could prevent the whole city administration from going to the dogs are still on mand in test with unabased vigor. They re-semble, in this resiset, the officeholders alluded so, Thomas Jeferson in his letter to the merchants of New laven: I w die, none withdraw.

There has probably been a smaller mortality among

The law governing the Federal Sensus of 1880 provided the law governing increases can consist of lead provided that in countrator is any of the Eastern States, should receive larger compensation than \$4 a day of ten hours, or any enumerator in the West more than \$6 for a full day a work. The census was begon in this city on June with the understanding that it would terminate on June 26, but it was incomplete on the latter date.

Why La Pollette Isn't an Actor.

Why La Follette Isn't an Actor.

From the Failadelphia Ecord.

Little La Failatte of Wisconsin youngest member of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee has writteen to the host most morth had a reset ambitton to be a contained with wast intercollegiate prise for demandation a duck years and. He want to need think need think the factor years and He want to have pears a principle of the want to have pears and the want to have pears and the want to have pears and the want to read well my dear air not your action is good, but six there is one instrumentable obstacle to you but six there is one instrumentable obstacle to you but case on the stage. Suppose six that we were playing Richard fit — Las literary and Ton as Response what would become one in the country actor is some videar feitow in the gailery should yell at me: Why control take somebour of your size.

From our of his Richmond Scemons. An old man came in to breakfast, and teld his young son that the Dietor had brought him a baby brother. "Why didn't you bring him into breakfast?" asked

Sam Jones Tells a Story.

the boy.

"He hasn't got any teeth."

Well, tell the Doctor to take him back and finish